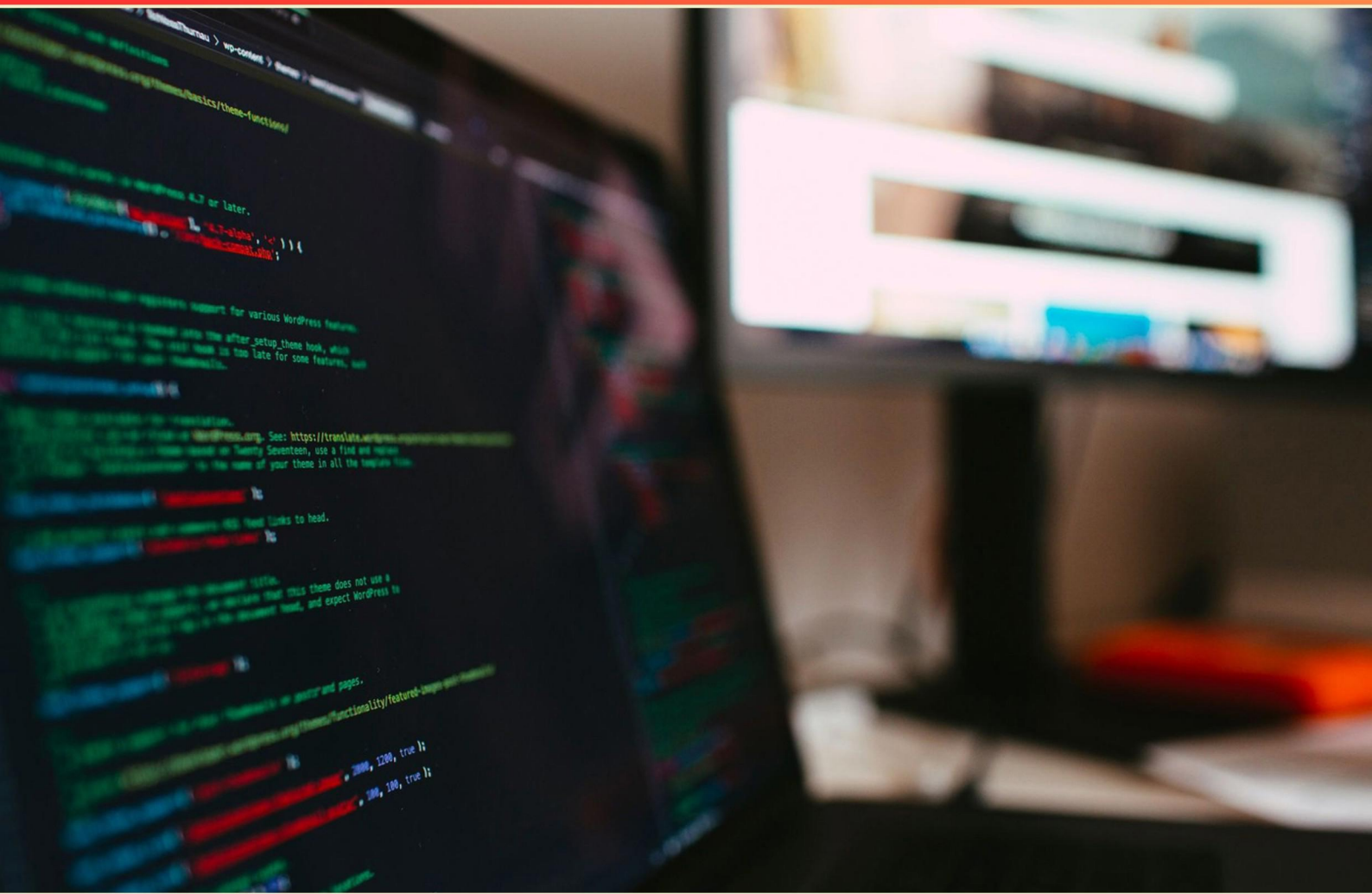


# HTML AND CSS CERTIFICATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR  
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://html-css-certification.examzify.com>



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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

## 1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

## 2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

## 3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

## 4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

## 5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

## 6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

## Questions

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1. Which HTML element should be used to add an image in a webpage?
  - A. <img>
  - B. <photo>
  - C. <picture>
  - D. <background>
2. Which CSS property is used for adding space inside an element?
  - A. margin
  - B. padding
  - C. border
  - D. spacing
3. How can you apply multiple classes to an HTML element?
  - A. By using commas in the class attribute.
  - B. By using semicolons in the class attribute.
  - C. By separating class names with a space in the class attribute.
  - D. By adding multiple class attributes to the element.
4. What is a "responsive image"?
  - A. An image that changes color based on screen size
  - B. An image that automatically adjusts to the size of the screen
  - C. An image that reduces its size over time
  - D. An image that is only visible on mobile devices
5. How do you create a non-ordered list in HTML?
  - A. Using the <ol> tag
  - B. Using the <ul> tag
  - C. Using the <list> tag
  - D. Using the <item> tag
6. What attribute is used to specify the target of a hyperlink?
  - A. href
  - B. target
  - C. rel
  - D. src

**7. When using both internal and inline styles, which style takes precedence?**

- A. Internal style will always take precedence
- B. Inline style will take precedence
- C. Both styles are ignored
- D. It depends on the specificity of the styles used

**8. What is a CSS selector?**

- A. A pattern used to select the elements you want to style
- B. A specific HTML attribute
- C. A type of CSS property
- D. An HTML element's class name

**9. What is true about absolute links in web development?**

- A. They link to the current directory only.
- B. They require a full URL.
- C. They are only used in CSS.
- D. They can only be used within the same website.

**10. What is the default display value of a <div> element?**

- A. inline
- B. block
- C. flex
- D. none

## **Answers**

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1. A
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. A
9. B
10. B

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. Which HTML element should be used to add an image in a webpage?

- A. <img>
- B. <photo>
- C. <picture>
- D. <background>

The <img> element is the standard HTML tag used for embedding images in a webpage. It allows you to display images from a source URL by using the `src` attribute to specify the image's location. This element also supports additional attributes such as `alt`, which provides alternative text for the image, enhancing accessibility and SEO. The other options are not appropriate for directly adding images to a webpage. The <photo> element does not exist in HTML and therefore cannot be used for any purpose related to images. Although the <picture> element is valid and is used to provide multiple sources for an image, it acts as a wrapper for the <img> tag rather than being an element used on its own to display an image. The <background> option is also not an HTML element; instead, backgrounds are typically set using CSS properties, which apply to elements rather than being standalone HTML tags.

## 2. Which CSS property is used for adding space inside an element?

- A. margin
- B. padding
- C. border
- D. spacing

The property used for adding space inside an element is padding. Padding creates space between the content of an element and its border, effectively pushing the content away from the edges, which enhances readability and helps in the layout design. By adjusting the padding values, you can control the amount of space within an element, which is crucial for achieving the desired visual balance and aesthetics on a webpage. Margin, on the other hand, deals with the space outside of an element, separating it from other surrounding elements. The border property adds a border around an element, but it does not directly influence the space inside the element. The term spacing is not a standard CSS property for controlling space within an element, thus it doesn't apply here.

## 3. How can you apply multiple classes to an HTML element?

- A. By using commas in the class attribute.
- B. By using semicolons in the class attribute.
- C. By separating class names with a space in the class attribute.
- D. By adding multiple class attributes to the element.

To apply multiple classes to an HTML element, you separate the class names with a space within the class attribute. This allows the element to inherit the styles from all the specified classes. For example, if you have classes named "header" and "large-text", you would write the class attribute as `class="header large-text"`. Both classes will apply their styles to the element, enabling a combination of styles for more flexibility in design. Other methods, such as using commas or semicolons, are not valid syntaxes for HTML class attributes – they wouldn't allow the browser to correctly interpret how to apply the classes. Additionally, while it's possible to add multiple class attributes to an element, this is not the standard practice; instead, all desired classes should be included in a single class attribute to ensure compact and understandable markup.

#### 4. What is a "responsive image"?

- A. An image that changes color based on screen size
- B. An image that automatically adjusts to the size of the screen**
- C. An image that reduces its size over time
- D. An image that is only visible on mobile devices

A "responsive image" refers to an image that automatically adjusts to the size of the screen. This means that as the viewing environment changes—whether a user is on a mobile device, tablet, or desktop—the image will scale appropriately to ensure that it displays clearly and fits well within the layout. Responsive images are essential for providing a seamless user experience across multiple devices and screen sizes. The implementation of responsive images often involves the use of CSS techniques like `max-width: 100%;` and HTML attributes such as `srcset` and `sizes` to allow the browser to select the most appropriate image based on the current display conditions. This adaptability not only enhances the visual experience but also optimizes page load times and performance by serving appropriately sized images for different resolutions.

#### 5. How do you create a non-ordered list in HTML?

- A. Using the `<ol>` tag
- B. Using the `<ul>` tag**
- C. Using the `<list>` tag
- D. Using the `<item>` tag

To create a non-ordered list in HTML, the `<ul>` tag is used. The `<ul>` tag stands for "unordered list" and is designed to define a list where each item is marked with a bullet point rather than a number. When coding an unordered list, you would nest each list item within the `<ul>` tag by using the `<li>` (list item) tag for each individual item in the list. The structure would look like this: `<html> <ul> <li>Item 1</li> <li>Item 2</li> <li>Item 3</li> </ul> </html>` This results in a list format where the items are visually distinct, clearly displaying each entry with a bullet point. This approach is widely accepted in HTML for creating lists that do not need a specific order, such as grocery lists, team member names, or any items that don't require ranking. Other tags mentioned, like `<ol>`, are specifically for ordered lists, `<list>` does not exist in standard HTML for defining lists, and `<item>` is not employed for list creation. Each of these has its own specific purpose or does not apply in the given context of creating a

#### 6. What attribute is used to specify the target of a hyperlink?

- A. href
- B. target**
- C. rel
- D. src

The attribute used to specify the target of a hyperlink is indeed the target attribute. This attribute determines where the linked document will open when a user clicks on a hyperlink. For instance, if you set the target attribute to `"_blank"`, the link will open in a new tab or window, providing a way to keep the user on the original page while allowing them to view the linked content simultaneously. The href attribute is fundamental as it defines the actual URL of the page being linked to, but it does not control how that page is displayed. The rel attribute specifies the relationship between the linked resource and the current document, which may be important for search engines and accessibility, but it does not dictate the target. The src attribute is specifically used in elements like `<img>` and `<script>` to specify the source of the external file or resource, and it is not relevant to hyperlinks. By understanding the distinct functionality of these attributes, one can effectively manage how hyperlinks behave within their web applications.

## 7. When using both internal and inline styles, which style takes precedence?

- A. Internal style will always take precedence
- B. Inline style will take precedence**
- C. Both styles are ignored
- D. It depends on the specificity of the styles used

When both internal and inline styles are present, inline styles take precedence over internal styles. This is due to the CSS specificity and the cascading nature of styles. Inline styles are applied directly to an element using the `style` attribute within the HTML tag, giving them a higher specificity than styles defined in the `<style>` section of the document's head. Inline styles effectively become the last word on styling for that specific element, overriding any conflicting rules specified in the internal stylesheet. This capability allows developers to apply unique styling to specific elements without altering other styles defined globally in the internal stylesheet. While specificity does indeed play a role in determining which styles apply under certain circumstances, in straightforward cases where inline and internal styles target the same element and property, the inline style will always prevail due to its presence directly on the element itself. Other options may suggest that internal styles take precedence or that both styles might be ignored, which does not reflect the established rules of CSS.

## 8. What is a CSS selector?

- A. A pattern used to select the elements you want to style**
- B. A specific HTML attribute
- C. A type of CSS property
- D. An HTML element's class name

A CSS selector is indeed a pattern used to select the elements you want to style. This concept is fundamental to how CSS is applied to HTML documents. Selectors act as the bridge between the styles defined in CSS and the HTML elements that are targeted for those styles. For instance, if you want to change the color of all paragraphs in a webpage, you would use a CSS selector that refers to the `<p>` tags, allowing you to apply specific styles like font color, size, and more to those elements. Selectors can take various forms, including element selectors (like `div`, `p`, or `h1`), class selectors (prefixed with a period, as in `.className`), ID selectors (prefixed with a hash, as in `#idName`), and more complex selectors that might combine multiple elements or attributes. Understanding how selectors function is crucial for effectively styling websites, as they define which elements will receive the defined styles. The other provided options do not encapsulate the role of selectors and their function in CSS. For example, a specific HTML attribute does not influence selection, and while CSS properties dictate the style aspects, they aren't selectors themselves. Similarly, an HTML element's class name is used

## 9. What is true about absolute links in web development?

- A. They link to the current directory only.
- B. They require a full URL.**
- C. They are only used in CSS.
- D. They can only be used within the same website.

Absolute links are defined by using a full URL that specifies the complete path to a resource, including the protocol (such as `http://` or `https://`), the domain name, and any specific paths to the resource on the server. This structure allows absolute links to point to resources located on any server across the internet, irrespective of the page from which they are being accessed. Therefore, they are crucial for linking to external sites or resources, as they provide the complete address needed to access them. The other choices indicate misunderstandings about how absolute links function. For instance, stating that absolute links only link to the current directory or are limited to use within the same website is inaccurate, as such links can target content anywhere on the web. Additionally, the notion that they are only used in CSS is incorrect; absolute links can be employed in various contexts, including HTML for linking to web pages, images, scripts, and stylesheets. Thus, the defining characteristic of absolute links is their requirement for a full URL, making that the correct answer regarding their usage in web development.

## 10. What is the default display value of a `<div>` element?

- A. inline
- B. block**
- C. flex
- D. none

The default display value of a `<div>` element is `block`. This means that when a `<div>` is rendered in the browser, it occupies the full width available and starts on a new line, effectively creating a block-level element. Block-level elements are different from inline elements in that they can contain other block-level elements or inline elements, and they establish their own layout on the page. The block display property allows for more flexibility in structuring web content, as it enables elements to stack vertically while allowing for margins and padding that affect the surrounding layout. This makes `<div>` a fundamental element in creating structured layouts and organizing content on web pages. Understanding this behavior is essential for web developers and designers as it influences how elements display relative to each other within a web design.

## Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://html-css-certification.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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